5.1 The student will		
	read the place values of decimals through thousandths,	
a)	write the place values of decimals through thousandths, and	
	identify the place values of decimals through thousandths;	
b)	round decimal numbers to the nearest tenth or hundredth; and	
c)	compare the values of two decimals through thousandths, using the symbols >, <, or =.	

5.2 The student will		
	recognize and name commonly used fractions in their equivalent decimal form and vice	
	versa	
	halves,	
a)	fourths,	
	fifths,	
	eighths, and	
	tenths; and	
b)	order a given set of fractions and decimals from least to greatest. Fractions will	
b)	include like and unlike denominators limited to 12 or less, and mixed numbers.	

	5.3 The student will create and solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication,	
and divi	ision of whole numbers, using	
	paper and pencil,	
	estimation,	
	mental computation, and	
	calculators.	

5.4 The student will find the sum, difference, and product of two numbers expressed as decimals through thousandths, using an appropriate method of calculation, including		
	paper and pencil,	
	estimation,	
	mental computation, and	
	calculators.	

5.5 The swill	stud	ent, given a dividend of four digits or fewer and a divisor of two digits or fewer,
		find the quotient and remainder.

5.6 The student, given a dividend expressed as a decimal through thousandths and a single-digit divisor, will	
	find the quotient.

add and subtract with fractions and mixed numbers,
with and without regrouping, and
express answers in simplest form.

5.	5.8 Given the appropriate measures the student will <u>describe</u> and <u>determine</u> the		
			perimeter of a polygon,
			area of a square,
			area of a rectangle, and
			right triangle,.

5.9 The	5.9 The student will identify and describe the		
	diameter of a circle,		
	radius of a circle,		
	chord of a circle, and		
	circumference of a circle.		

5.10 The student will		
	differentiate between	
	perimeter,	
	area, and	
	volume; and	
	identify whether the application of the concept of perimeter, area, or volume is	
	appropriate for a given situation.	

	he student will choose an appropriate measuring device and unit of measure to solve	
probler	ms involving measurement of	
a)	length	
	part of an inch (1/2, 1/4, and 1/8),	
	inches,	
	feet,	
	yards,	
(a)	miles,	
	millimeters,	
	centimeters,	
	meters, and	
	kilometers;	
b)	weight/mass	
	ounces,	
	pounds,	
	tons,	
	grams, and	
	kilograms;	
	liquid volume	
	cups,	
	pints,	
c)	quarts,	
	gallons,	
	milliliters, and	
	liters;	
d)	area	
u)	square units; and	
	temperature	
	Celsius units and	
	Fahrenheit units.	
e)		
	Problems also will include estimating the conversion of Celsius and Fahrenheit units	
	relative to familiar situations (water freezes at 0°C and 32°F, water boils at 100°C and	
	212°F, normal body temperature is about 37°C and 98.6°F).	

5.12 The student will		
	determine an amount of elapsed time in hours and minutes within a 24-hour period.	

5.13 The student will		
	measure and draw	
	right angles,	
	acute angles,	
	obtuse angles, and	
	angles and triangles using appropriate tools.	

5.14 The student will classify		
	angles as right, acute, or obtuse. and	
	triangles as right, acute, or obtuse.	

5.15 The student, using two-dimensional (plane) figures (square, rectangle, triangle, parallelogram, rhombus, kite, and trapezoid) will		
recognize,		
identify,		
describe, and		
analyze their properties in order to develop definitions of these figure;		
identify and explore		
congruent,		
noncongruent, and		
similar figures;		
investigate and describe the results of		
combining shapes and		
subdividing shapes;		
identify a line of symmetry and		
describe a line of symmetry;		
recognize the images of figures resulting from geometric transformations such as translation (slide), reflection (flip), or rotation (turn).		

5.16 The student will identify, compare, and analyze properties of three-dimensional (solid) geometric shapes		
	cylinder,	
	cone,	
	cube,	
	square pyramid, and	
	rectangular prism.	

5.17 The student will		
a)	solve problems involving the probability of a single event by using tree diagrams or by constructing a sample space representing all possible results;	
1. \	predict the probability of outcomes of simple experiments,	
b)	representing it with fractions or decimals from 0 to 1, and test the prediction; and	
c)	create a problem statement involving probability and based on information from a given problem situation. Students will not be required to solve the created problem statement.	

5.18 The student will, given a problem situation, collect, organize, and display a set of numerical data in a variety of forms, using		
		bar graphs to draw conclusions and make predictions,
		stem-and-leaf plots to draw conclusions and make predictions, and
		line graphs to draw conclusions and make predictions.

5.19 The student will find the		
	mean of a set of data,	
	median of a set of data,	
	mode of a set of data, and	
	range of a set of data.	

5.20 The student will analyze the structure of numerical and geometric patterns (how they change or grow) and express the relationship, using words, tables, graphs, or a mathematical sentence.	
	concrete materials and
	calculators will be used.

5.21 The student will		
a)	investigate the concept of variable and	
	describe the concept of variable;	
b)	use a variable expression to represent a given verbal quantitative expression, involving	
	one operation; and	
c)	write an open sentence to represent a given mathematical relationship, using a variable.	

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5.22 The student will		
		create a problem situation based on a given open sentence using a single variable.